human body alongwith method and precautions to be followed by consumers is incorporated on the leaflet carried with every container/package of pesticides as required under the provisions of Insecticide Act, 1968.

New Technology Policy

*260. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new technology policy was drafted by Government sometime in 1993;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for delay in making it a policy statement;

(c) whether it is a fact that with the changed science and technology scenario, the technology policy would be tangible for country's future; and

(d) if not what are the areas of shortcomings in the new technology policy and what steps have been taken by Government to bring out a tangible technology policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (d). The Scientific Policy Resolution of 1958 continues to be the guiding spirit for scientific activities in the country. The technology Policy Statement of 1983 is a comprehensive document and covers a wide range of technology development, technology advancement and inter-related areas. In the context of the New Industrial Policy 1991, a draft paper for a new Technology Policy Statement was prepared in 1993. In order to elicit the views, observations and recommendations from a large cross section of persons, the draft was informally circulated to Members of Parliament, Public Sector Enterprises, Universities, Institutions of national importance, renowned and eminent scientists, State Governments, Central Government Institutions, Industry Associations as well as to others who had requested copies. Special seminars were also held in different parts of the country. Newspapers have covered views of various individuals as well as special reports. The inputs are useful in consolidating the draft.

Fall in Production of Atomic Power Plants

2644. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of electricity in the Atomic Power Plants in the country has fallen down; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken to check the fall in the production thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: (a) There was a fall in generation of electricity from nuclear power stations in India during the calendar years 1993 and 1994 as compared to 1992.

(b) The main reasons for the fall in generation of electricity in the Atomic Power Plants are:—

(i) Narora turbine fire incident (March 1993) and the consequent non-availability of Narora-1 and Narora-2 for a significant part of 1993-94.

(ii) Inspection/modification of indigenous turbines in other nuclear power plants.

(iii) Shutdown of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit-2 since 1st August, 1994 for inspection of its coolant channels.

Remedial measures taken are:

(i) Rehabilitation of Narora Units.

(ii) Necessary modification of turbines in other nuclear power plants having indigenous turbines.

Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project

2645. SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up the 2000 MW nuclear power plant at Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu with Russian collaboration has been revived or not;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by when the project is expected to be operational; and

(d) whether Government would take extra safeguards, while erecting the plant in view of Chernobyl and Narora nuclear incidents, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to (d). Consideration of various aspects of the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant is currently in progress.

The Plant proposed to be set up at Kudankulam will be a Pressurised Water Reactor and totally different from the Chernobyl reactor. All safety requirements as applicable to Pressurised Water Reactor technology are being taken into account in the design of the plant.

Radiation Leaks at Taps

2646. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:
SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report in the 'Sunday Observer* of 12th March, 1995 under the caption "American nuclear expert warns of radiation leaks at Tarapur";

(b) if so, what are the facts and present position in this regard; and

(c) what steps have so far been taken to check the possibility of radiation leakage from Tarapur Atomic Power Station in Maharashtra and what are the details of the core shroud cracks observed in the plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Government is aware of the report which appeared in the Sunday Observer of 12th March, 1995 under the caption "American Nuclear Expert warns of radiation leaks at Tarapur".

(b) and (c). Government is aware of the problems of cracks in the core shroud of Boiling Water Reactors elsewhere which are similar in design to the Tarapur reactors. However reports of International Atomic Energy Agency and United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission indicate that during normal operation of the reactors no radiation leaks can occur due to core shroud problems. Inspection of the shrouds of Tarapur reactors is planned during the next refuelling shutdown.